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DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Item 6 of the provisional agenda)

REPORT OF THE SIAP/ESCAP EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON DEVELOPING STATISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Note by the secretariat

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

1. The SIAP/ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Developing Statistics of Household Economic Activities, organized jointly by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), was held at Bangkok from 23 to 27 September 1985. Financial support was provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its programme support to SIAP.

Attendance

2. The following experts attended the Meeting:

Mr. Siddiquer Rahman, Director, Research, Training and Sample Survey Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka

Mr. M. Padmanabhan, Joint Director, Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi

Mr. Toto E. Sastrasuanda, Chief, Village Household and Environment Division, Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta

Mr. Hifumi Mitsuya, Director for Statistical Co-ordination, Statistical Standards Department, Statistics Bureau, Management and Co-ordination Agency, Tokyo

Mr. Lee Mun Swee, Senior Statistician, Head of Prices and Income Division, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur

Mr. K.B. Karmacharya, Section Officer, Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu

Mr. Akhtar Muhammad Shah Khan, Director, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Karachi

Mr. Reg Gilbert, Assistant National Statistician (Population and Social Statistics), National Statistical Office, Port Moresby

Mr. Elpidio D. Makanas, Acting Director, Statistical Co-ordination Office, National Economic and Development Authority, Manila

Miss Min-Kyung Kim, Director, Statistical Analysis Division, National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Seoul

Mr. A.G.W. Nanayakkara, Deputy Director of Census and Statistics, Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo

Mrs. Phensri Suwansingha, Deputy Secretary General, National Statistical Office, Bangkok

/Mr. Piyasvasti

Mr. Piyasvasti Amranand, Chief, Planning Techniques Section, National Economic and Social Development Board, Bangkok

Representatives of the United Nations Statistical Office, the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) also participated.

Opening of the meeting

3. In his opening message, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP welcomed the experts and resource persons to the Meeting and thanked UNDP for its financial support. He noted that although SIAP and the ESCAP Statistics Division had often contributed to each other's activities, it was the first time that they had jointly organized an Expert Group Meeting. He welcomed that development and looked forward to further collaboration between the two offices.

4. The Executive Secretary noted that a large number of people in the region's developing economies were engaged in economic activities at the household level and data on them were necessary for both improved estimation of national accounts and specific planning purposes. He suggested that in view of the lack of international recommendations and guide-lines on collecting such data, it was important that some common regional approach be agreed upon so as to ensure the comparability of such statistics. The Executive Secretary expressed confidence that, despite the difficulties involved, the Expert Group would be able to make significant progress towards the quantification of household economic activities.

Election of officers

5. The Meeting elected Mr. Elpidio D. Makanas (Philippines) as Chairman and Mr. Siddiquer Rahman (Bangladesh) as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Reg Gilbert (Papua New Guinea) was elected as Rapporteur.

Adoption of the agenda

6. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.

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4. Specific requirements of data relating to household economic activities for national accounts and planning.

5. Household economic activities: definition, scope, concepts, survey methods, data analysis and evaluation.

6. Integration of data collected through different sources.

7. Other matters, including recommendations for further work.

8. Adoption of the report.

Documentation

7. The documentation prepared for the Meeting is listed in the annex to the report.

II. COUNTRY PRACTICES IN DEVELOPING STATISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

8. In introducing papers STAT/SHEA/CRP.1 and STAT/SHEA/CRP.3-13, the experts discussed the data requirements in the field of household economic activities for compilation of national accounts and for purposes of planning; the sources, availability and limitations of such data; the methodology followed; and the problems faced in the collection and use of that information.

9. Among the types of censuses and surveys which yielded some information relating to household economic activities, mention was made of censuses of population and of agriculture; manufacturing, industrial and economic censuses; surveys of household income and/or expenditure; surveys of labour force, livestock products and enterprises, unincorporated enterprises, small-scale and household manufacturing industries, trading enterprises and so on. The surveys themselves could be broadly classified into household and establishment surveys, and it was reported that data from those two types of surveys sometimes overlapped. It was also reported that in some countries compilation of national accounts was based mainly on data collected through establishment surveys.

10. The Expert Group recognized that data on household economic activities available in most developing countries for national accounts and planning purposes suffered from many deficiencies. There were problems of duplication, coverage deficiencies, delays in the

dissemination of statistics and lack of co-ordination between data producers and users, as well as resource constraints. Other difficulties cited by experts included the absence of a sampling frame, choice of reference period, seasonal nature of economic activities, and recall problems. It was also mentioned that in some of the existing surveys, economic activities carried out by women and children in particular were not fully reflected.

11. The Expert Group noted that some countries were already conducting periodic economic censuses, while others were in the process of initiating them. Those censuses would yield frames for conducting follow-up sample surveys for collection of data on household economic activities in greater detail. In India, such follow-up surveys had already commenced and data were being collected on inputs, outputs, labour, employment and emoluments, fixed assets, working capital, etc. In Sri Lanka, a comprehensive survey of household economic activities had recently been completed and the data were being processed. The methodology and data content of those surveys were described to the Expert Group. In the Philippines, apart from extensive censuses and surveys of all recognizable establishments, the 1975 Integrated Census of Population and its Economic Activities was conducted on a sample basis covering households located at the lowest administrative unit of government (barangay level). The results of that comprehensive undertaking, which covered 550,000 households, had been published and would be made available to the secretariat and requesting countries.

III. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF DATA RELATING TO HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND PLANNING

12. There were two papers the topic for discussion: STAT/SHEA/2, by the secretariat, and STAT/SHEA/3 prepared by a representative of SIAP. Document STAT/SHEA/2 drew on the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) concept of activity, and accordingly the term "household economic activity" was taken to mean production of goods and services by the household, or in other words, the enterprise activity of the household. On the other hand, STAT/SHEA/3 defined economic activities to include production, consumption, and accumulation. The Meeting took note of the two views. The subsequent discussions concentrated on statistics

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related to the production of goods and services, to which most of the documentation referred. The Expert Group nevertheless envisaged a number of uses for household economic statistics in a broader sense, and suggested that further attention should be paid to that issue. For instance, in order to prepare full accounts of the household economy, data on current transfers and household consumption expenditure would also be required. Such data were usually collected through household expenditure surveys. Some experts expressed the view that it would be advisable to adopt an integrated approach and to collect all economic statistics relating to households together.

13. The Expert Group noted that household economic activities were usually quite unorganized, scattered and often seasonal in character. As such, the data on them required for national accounts and planning purposes could only be collected directly from households through appropriate sample surveys. The Meeting noted that although household entrepreneurial activity accounted for a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP) in most developing countries of the ESCAP region - for example, about 40 per cent in India and 50 per cent in Tonga - the availability of useful and reliable data was generally very limited.

14. The Expert Group noted that the requirements of data relating to household enterprise activities for national accounts and planning were broadly the same as those relating to non-household economic activities. However, in view of the difficulties of obtaining data with accuracy, it might be necessary in practice to restrict collection to important items, grouping certain details. Both documents STAT/SHEA/2 and STAT/SHEA/3 listed specific items of data relating to household economic activities to be collected and compiled, based on the orientation of each paper. The items of data listed in STAT/SHEA/2 related in general to those required for estimating gross output, input, value added and its components, investment and sources of finance. The requirements for each major kind of economic activity were shown separately. Document STAT/SHEA/3 outlined the specific data required in the areas of income, expenditures and accumulation, which were relevant to households classified according to various socio-economic characteristics.

15. The Expert Group noted that for statistics at the macro level, economic statistics of the household could be used in improving the

coverage of own-account production. Such data were also useful for the direct estimation of private consumption expenditure and private saving, which many countries were currently deriving as residuals in the production and consumption accounts. A further use lay in the estimation of the distributional aspects of national income.

16. The view was expressed that in some countries the national income statisticians needed guidance on the actual incorporation of statistics of household economic activities into the national accounts framework. The procedure would be to allocate the production of households to the appropriate industry groups.

17. A number of experts described country experiences in comparing private consumption expenditure derived primarily from the results of surveys of household expenditures with those derived as residuals or through commodity-flow methods. A study in India showed a tendency for the results from the commodity-flow approach to be higher than those from household surveys in the aggregate; however, in the case of food items the tendency was the converse. In the Republic of Korea, incomplete coverage of households, household members and certain expenditures gave rise to some statistical discrepancy between the household survey and commodity-flow methods. In Indonesia, however, direct estimates of private consumption expenditure were made in 1983 on the basis of an expenditure survey of households. Some experts stated that they preferred to use the commodity-flow method for compiling estimates of private consumption expenditure rather than data collected through household budget surveys, owing to the difficulties of gathering reliable data on, in particular, consumption outside the home and consumption by institutional populations.

18. In the institutional classification followed in SNA, the Expert Group noted that large unincorporated enterprises with separate accounts were considered as quasi-corporate, leaving the small and less important establishments to be covered in the household sector. For national accounts purposes, data on output, value added and so on were required for those smaller establishments as well as for the household enterprises as such. The data for both categories would have to be collected through household surveys, separately if possible.

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19. The Expert Group discussed the extent of non-marketed production to be covered through surveys of household economic activities, and considered the boundary of production as given in SNA appropriate for the purpose. It was agreed that the valuation of households' own consumption should be at producers' prices rather than purchasers' prices, since the former represented a measure of the income forgone, or the cost incurred, in consuming the commodities. Country practices in that respect were described by some experts. As the rural market or ex-farm prices of agricultural commodities were usually significantly lower than the corresponding urban market prices, the value measures of farmers' consumption would tend to be lower than those of urban consumers, though the farmers might actually be consuming more in quantitative terms. That could contribute to farmers usually being at the lower end of the income scale. Studies relating to their welfare could thus be affected.

20. It was noted that valuation of non-marketed production at producers' prices would result in some overestimation, since such prices included certain indirect taxes. However, it appeared to be the only feasible valuation practice.

21. The Expert Group noted that at the micro level, economic statistics of the household could be used alone or in conjunction with other related statistics, for identifying target groups in the society, describing their economic conditions at a point in time and how those might change. The target groups could refer to income class, source of income, consumption pattern and geographic location. The data could be utilized for assessing or projecting growth rates of household production, income, consumption and accumulation, sectoral shifts of population from subsistence to market production, and commodity shifts in consumption, say, from basic needs to education or leisure. Various price and quantum indices - measures essential in the assessment of welfare levels of the affected target groups - could also be derived, it necessary in conjunction with data on employment, education, housing and health care.

22. The Expert Group agreed that the collection of household statistics was costly, becoming more so as further details were sought. In many countries, the setting of priorities for survey objectives and consequently the data sought might be necessary in order to match the scale of the survey with available resources.

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IV. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: DEFINITION, SCOPE, CONCEPTS, SURVEY METHODS, DATA ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

23. The Expert Group considered two papers, STAT/SHEA/4, prepared by a representative from SIAP, and STAT/SHEA/5, by a resource person from the United Nations Statistical Office.

24. Document STAT/SHEA/4 was basically concerned with the methodological aspects of conducting household surveys: type and frequency of surveys, design of the schedule of enquiry, sampling design, pilot surveys, various control and monitoring procedures, and methods for the dissemination of information.

25. In discussing the paper, experts raised the following main points: (a) the difficulties in adopting a self-weighted design in certain situations; (b) the relative advantages and disadvantages of splitting a long schedule of enquiry; (c) the umbrella role of the United Nations National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP); (d) the likely errors in transferring information from a questionnaire to a data sheet; (e) the practical difficulties in financially compensating an informant for his time; (f) whether to ignore, impute or substitute when data were missing; (g) the advantages and disadvantages of using a master sample; (h) the need and the methods for publicity campaigns to educate and motivate the households; and (i) the need for legislation.

26. Document STAT/SHEA/5, entitled "Surveys of household economic activities: scope, concepts and methods" discussed the basic approach, methodological issues and technical problems involved in determining the scope, design, content, concepts and methodology for surveys of household economic activities in the context of the situation, conditions and needs of the developing countries.

27. The Expert Group noted that the NHSCP included in its subject coverage surveys of household enterprises, both agricultural and non-agricultural, and indicated the range of data that could be collected through such surveys. The Meeting was informed that a survey on those lines, called a survey of household economic activities, had just been completed in Sri Lanka under the Programme, and a similar survey had been proposed for Fiji. The schedules adopted in Sri Lanka were circulated to the Expert Group along with a detailed paper entitled "Methodological aspects of the survey of household economic activities, Sri Lanka" (STAT/SHEA/CRP.12).

28. The Expert Group recognized that, for statistical purposes, it would be most convenient to divide the national economy into two mutually exclusive operational sectors: (a) the establishment sector, comprising all economic activities carried out by individual employers, enterprises and institutions with the assistance of one or more regular employees, and (b) the household sector, comprising all economic activities carried out by households or individual members of households on their own, with the possible assistance of unpaid family workers but without any regular employees. The former should appropriately be covered through establishment surveys and the latter through household surveys.

29. It was, however, suggested that, optionally, small farms operated by households or members of households, with or without the assistance of paid employees, might well be covered conveniently through household surveys. In that case an appropriate definition of "small farm" would have to be devised in the light of the structure of agricultural holdings in each country.

30. The Expert Group agreed that the main objective of a survey of household economic activities would be the estimation of output and income generated in the household sector of the economy. The survey should also provide useful information on the nature of activities undertaken in the household sector, the input-output structure of those activities, and associated economic problems. It would thus supplement the data available from economic censuses and surveys conducted by the establishment approach.

31. The Expert Group recommended that for purposes of the survey, the household should be treated as a single economic unit, just as the establishment was treated as the basic economic unit for establishment censuses and surveys. The survey should aim at studying all economic activities of the household as an integrated whole.

32. The difficulties in collecting quantitative data on inputs, outputs and so on from households in respect of a long reference period such as a year were recognized. The Expert Group suggested that, wherever appropriate, the requisite data should be collected in respect of a short reference period, such as the last month, and the survey staggered uniformly over a year in order to capture and smooth out seasonal variations in economic activity. It suggested further that in cases where a long reference period was considered essential, as in the case of agriculture, arrangements should be made to collect the requisite information through a series of repeat visits at appropriate intervals.

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33. The Expert Group recommended that data be collected, wherever possible, on the participation of and time spent by household members (classified as men, women and children) in various economic activities, on hired labour employed and labour costs, fixed assets used for economic activities, loans taken for economic activity, material and non-material inputs, outputs, and their disposal. The Meeting further recommended that outputs be recorded by nature and kind of output, and inputs be classified in a manner that would facilitate input-output compilations.

34. It was suggested that households be classified by their primary and secondary activities, determined if possible on the basis of value added, or otherwise on the basis of gross value of output or on labour input, as might be considered appropriate.

35. The Expert Group emphasized the need for developing appropriate sampling designs for surveys of household economic activities to take account of the uneven geographical distribution of households engaged in economic activities. Sampling designs had also to ensure adequate representation of non-agricultural households, which constituted a minority in rural areas. It was also desirable to minimize the estimational problems arising from non-self-weighting designs that might be necessary to ensure adequate samples of households engaged in various kinds of economic activity. The Expert Group noted the inherent advantages of adopting a self-weighting sampling design where possible, even if only within strata. The Meeting also noted the merits of dividing the sample into sub-samples where appropriate.

36. The Expert Group considered the problems involved in covering all kinds of household economic activity through comprehensive surveys of the type proposed. It suggested that if a survey covering all household economic activities was considered too ambitious, it might be confined to non-agricultural activities, or even restricted to activities such as manufacturing, repairs and retail trade, in which there might be greater interest. However, the Group stressed the advantage in covering all household economic activities together in an integrated manner through an integrated household survey.

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37. The Meeting also considered the possibility of multi-purpose household surveys covering several topics. That could be done by splitting the schedule into several different segments, and applying overlapping components to different samples of the population. That would reduce the respondent burden and processing workload but still allow the integration of data.

38. The Expert Group emphasized the need for ensuring quality of the data collected through household surveys, if they were to be useful for planning, economic analysis and compilation of national accounts. It suggested, in particular, that the methodology proposed be pilot-tested before adoption in large-scale surveys. Control procedures also helped to improve the quality and usefulness of survey data, in particular their timeliness.

39. The Expert Group also suggested the desirability of making further use of data on household economic activities available from other sources, such as population censuses, labour force surveys and household income surveys.

40. The Expert Group noted that industrial censuses and inquiries based on the establishment approach usually sought to cover all recognizable establishments, either on a census or sample basis, but in the process possibly left out unrecognizable establishments, even if they employed one or more hired workers. The Group was concerned that by demarcating the establishment and household sectors in terms of the employment of one or more hired workers on a regular basis, small unrecognizable establishments might be omitted from both establishment and household surveys. It was noted in that connection that the United Nations Statistical Office was currently working on the development of appropriate guide-lines for the coverage of such small-scale industries. The Group noted that, ideally, industrial statisticians should ensure complete coverage of industrial establishments through effective arrangements for updating industrial directories and registers from time to time. Where industrial directories and registers maintained for statistical purposes did not cover all establishments with one or more hired workers, such units might be covered through an area sample.

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V. INTEGRATION OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH DIFFERENT SOURCES

41. The Expert Group had for consideration under that item document STAT/SHEA/1, prepared by a consultant, which discussed the meaning of integration in the context of statistics on household economic activities from different sources, the characteristics of those sources, the likely problems posed in integrating them, and the approach which might be pursued.

42. The Group recognized that integration of data on household economic activities from different sources could be beneficial to all concerned - producers and users of statistics and the respondents themselves. It enabled aggregation of data to derive meaningful totals and provided comprehensive bench-mark data which could serve as a basis for the collection of related, timely and detailed estimates on the level, trends, and distribution of household economic activities. In addition to providing the proper links for relating statistics based on different statistical units, integration provided consistent data for the compilation of national accounts. Moreover, integration resulted in less respondent burden and more efficient statistical collection.

43. Attention was focused on the various approaches to the integration of statistics. Those could be usefully pursued in the integration of economic statistics of the household obtainable from different sources. The Meeting considered it best to take a broad perspective, starting from the planning and programming of the collections, through the data collection, data processing, analysis and evaluation of the results. Thus, any broad attempt at integration should cover the co-ordination of statistical activities, the integration of operation of related inquiries, and integration at the processing and analysis stage, including the construction of data bases.

44. The Expert Group recognized the urgent need for development of input-output tables in the countries of the region, which were the bench-mark for the integration of various kinds of statistics, including statistics of household economic activities and enterprises.

45. The Expert Group considered that integration would be facilitated by the establishment of an inter-agency committee or a national statistical advisory board with wide and competent representation from private and government circles, academic and research groups, and producers of

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statistics. In a centralized statistical system, the operation of statistical services was less expensive and entailed fewer problems regarding the co-ordination and integration of statistical activities.

46. It was felt that in the development of statistics of household economic activities, it would be well worth the effort to take into consideration the data management aspects to ensure better utilization of the information. The data should be arranged so that they could be accessed in a flexible manner, and thus generate appropriate statistics for various purposes.

47. The Expert Group discussed the problems faced in integrating statistics collected through different sources, especially when the users and the producers of the data belonged to different government agencies. At the national level, though there might exist a large volume of useful information collected through various surveys, not all of it could be put to proper use owing to incompatibilities. The Expert Group suggested that better communication between users and producers of statistics would help to improve the situation.

VI. OTHER MATTERS, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

48. During the detailed consideration of the substantive items of the agenda, several conclusions emerged. There was general consensus that statistics on household economic activities were important and urgently required for improving national accounts estimates and for more efficient economic and social planning, since the contribution of the household sector to production and employment was substantial in many developing countries. Such statistics also enabled better estimation of the informal sector. Moreover, they provided information on the productive activities of special population groups such as women, children, the disabled and so on. It was thus essential that developmental efforts in statistics on household economic activities should be given greater attention, since the area had hitherto remained somewhat neglected. The present Meeting was thus a very useful initial effort.

49. The Expert Group recognized that because of the pioneering nature of the work, there were many issues relating to definitions and concepts vis-à-vis national accounts. They would need to be resolved through consultations, negotiations and discussions among statisticians of various

pursuits as well as with economists, planners and decision makers who would be principal users of statistics of household economic activities. The suggestion was also made that a term such as "household productive activity" might have better described the purpose of the Meeting since the discussions had tended to focus on production.

50. The Expert Group recalled the United Nations Statistical Commission's directive on the review of the SNA and the need to complete the exercise by 1990. Regional commissions such as ESCAP were expected to provide inputs based principally on the needs of the developing countries. Although the objectives of th meeting did not specifically include such a purpose, some emerging needs in relation to statistics of the household had come to light in the discussions, and those might be appropriately conveyed to the United Nations Statistical Office for the attention of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts.

51. The Meeting felt that there was an urgent need for documentation of surveys on household economic activities. In particular, the countries of the region would look forward to the documentation and results of the recent pioneering survey conducted by Sri Lanka, and of the Integrated Census of Population and its Economic Activities conducted in the Philippines in 1975. It was suggested that apart from the usual report, there should be a special report on the Sri Lanka survey bringing out the various problems faced and how they had been overcome. That report could cover the planning of the survey, sample design, coverage of data, survey execution, assessment of data quality, external checks on the results of the survey and analysis and interpretation of the results. The Meeting requested ESCAP to act as a clearing-house for information and documentation of surveys relating to household economic activities.

52. The Expert Group suggested that in view of the needs for data on household economic activities for compiling national accounts and for planning purposes, countries should initiate such surveys without waiting for further development of concepts, definitions and methodology. Where household economic activities were covered through current survey programmes of countries, it should be ensured that the surveys provided the data required in respect of the household sector. The Meeting recalled the usefulness of pilot and other exploratory studies in each country's environment. It was desirable to conduct such surveys in an integrated manner within the recommended framework of the NHSCP.

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53. The Meeting felt that ESCAP might take a leading role in formulating provisional guide-lines for conducting surveys of household economic activities. After countries had carried out substantive work in that field, ESCAP could convene another meeting to review progress and finalize the guide-lines.

54. The Expert Group noted that the current work programme of the United Nations Statistical Office included (a) the formulation of guide-lines for statistics of small-scale and household industries; (b) the revision of the United Nations SNA, in the context of which an expert group on household economic accounts might be held in 1987; and (c) a technical study on household income and expenditure surveys during 1985-1986 under the NHSCP. The Expert Group was informed that any inputs from the region, either from ESCAP or SIAP, towards the Statistical Office's work programme would be most welcome and that the recommendations of the Expert Group would be taken into account.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

55. The Expert Group Meeting adopted its report on 27 September 1985.

/Annex

Annex

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title
STAT/SHEA/L.1	Provisional agenda
STAT/SHEA/L.2	Annotated provisional agenda
STAT/SHEA/1	Integration of data collected through different sources
STAT/SHEA/2	Specific requirements of data relating to household economic activities for national accounts and planning
STAT/SHEA/3	Planning a survey of household economic activities in developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region: Part one: Specific requirements of data relating to household economic activities for national accounts and planning
STAT/SHEA/4	Part two: Methodological considerations
STAT/SHEA/5	Surveys of household economic activities: scope, concepts and methods
STAT/SHEA/CRP.2	A survey on farm household economic activities and resulting indicators

Papers from country experts

STAT/SHEA/CRP.1	Bangladesh
STAT/SHEA/CRP.3	India
STAT/SHEA/CRP.4	Japan
STAT/SHEA/CRP.5	Malaysia
STAT/SHEA/CRP.6	Indonesia
STAT/SHEA/CRP.7	Nepal
STAT/SHEA/CRP.8	Pakistan
STAT/SHEA/CRP.9	Papua New Guinea
STAT/SHEA/CRP.10	Philippines
STAT/SHEA/CRP.11	Republic of Korea
STAT/SHEA/CRP.12	Sri Lanka
STAT/SHEA/CRP.13	Thailand

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